

half being darker than the terminal portion. Underside. Both wings cream colour with a slight pinkish tinge, with blackish spots palely encircled. Primaries with a dark crescent closing the cell, a postmedian line of six spots, the lowest one being double, those in the radial area are excurved, the fourth and fifth spots recede sharply basewards, the sixth (double spot) is shifted outwards.

Secondaries, with all the spots very small and inclined to obsolescence, but the two sub-costal ones, *viz.*, that near the base and that half-way along the costa, always present and definite though small, the spots in the postmedian row are reduced to mere points and are often absent, there is a trace of a submarginal row of dashes of the ground colour edged with a tone of cream colour paler than the ground.

♀ Pale brown colour, otherwise like the male on the underside. Expanse ♂ 38-42, ♀ 38 mm.

Habitat, Karind Gorge (N.W. Persia), 6,000 ft. July (H. D. Peile). Types in the British Museum, six ♂ ♂ and one ♀.

The Karind Gorge is just over the Persian frontier.

Lt.-Colonel Peile has generously and patriotically presented the types to the National Collection whilst he has also been so good as to give me a specimen.

It is I think the most extraordinary Palaearctic species of the true *Lycæninae* that I know, its colour separates it from everything, but the underside pattern shows it to be a near ally of that beautiful species that Staudinger called *dama*, with which indeed it was flying when Lt.-Colonel Peile captured it. The androconial scales also connect it closely with the *dolus* group.

### **Cionus woodi: a Species of Coleoptera new to Science; with a Table and some Remarks on the British Species of Cionus.**

By HORACE DONISTHORPE, F.Z.S., F.E.S., etc.

The Rev. Canon Wood asked me to try to identify a couple of specimens of a large species of *Cionus*, which he had taken by sweeping on the shores of Lake Windermere in 1914, and which he had been unable to make agree with any of our known British species. Having failed to name the insect with any of the books I could get hold of, or from specimens at the British Museum, I sent one of the specimens to Major Sainte Claire Deville for his opinion. He returned it to me remarking that he had never seen anything like it before, and that it did not agree with any species in the latest work on *Cionus* by A. Wingelmüller, "Monographie der Palaarktischen Arten der Tribus Cionini." [Münchener Koleopt. Zeitschr. 4 166-237 (1914)].

I have to thank Mr. G. K. Marshall who has recently acquired this work, for kindly lending it to me.

Superficially this new species bears a close resemblance to our two species *C. scrophulariae*, L. and *C. tuberculatus*, Scop.; but it would not come in the same section in Wingelmüller's table.

In his table it runs down nearest to *Cionus longicollis*, Bris., var. *montanus*, Winglm., from which however it is abundantly distinct. According to Wingelmüller his var. *montanus* is the insect we have

called *longicollis*, Bris., in all the British records of the same. He states that the typical form only occurs in the western Mediterranean region, *i.e.*, in the South of France and Spain. The var. *montanus*, which he described in his paper (pp. 195-6), extends over the mountains and hilly parts of Austria and Germany, but appears to entirely fail in the plains. He possesses a pair of the so-called *longicollis*, Bris., from Portsmouth, and he says these are his var. *montanus*, which is a larger and more robust insect than the type.

I have described the new species, which I have called *woodi* in honour of its discoverer; and have drawn up a simple table of all the British species of the genus to fit in with that of Fowler, including both the new species, and the var. *montanus*, Winglm., of *C. longicollis*, Bris.

TABLE OF THE BRITISH SPECIES OF CIONUS.

- I. Prosternum concave and deeply incised on its anterior margin, second joint of funiculus of antennæ elongate, as long as the first.
1. Elytra with two common circular black velvety spots, one before middle, and the other at apex.
    - A. General colour of elytra black.
      - a. Thorax furnished with thick pubescence.
        - aa. Thorax entirely covered with thick yellowish-white pubescence . . . . . *C. scrophulariae*, L.
        - bb. Thorax with sides only clothed with thick yellowish-white pubescence; disc bare . . . . . *C. tuberculatus*, Scop.
      - b. Thorax without pubescence; only sprinkled with very small scales . . . . . *C. woodi*, sp.n.
    - B. General colour of elytra grey or greenish-grey.
      - a. Rostrum roughened and pubescent nearly to apex in both sexes.
        - aa. Elytra longer, more parallel-sided; legs and rostrum thicker; insect larger, more robust . . . . .  
. . . . . *C. longicollis*, Bris., var. *montanus*, Winglm.
        - bb. Elytra shorter, less parallel sided; legs and rostrum less thick; insect smaller, less robust . . . . . *C. thapsus*, F.
      - b. Rostrum with distal half smooth and shining in ♀ . . . . .  
. . . . . *C. hortulanus*, Fourc.
  2. Elytra with a large irregular patch behind scutellum and a sharply defined circular spot at apex, black; the former often more or less brown; prevailing colour of elytra white . . . . .  
. . . . . *C. alanda*, Hbst. (*blattariae*, F.).
- II. Prosternum not excavate before anterior coxæ nor excised on its anterior margin, (*Cleopus*, Steph.); prevailing colour of elytra brown, with three longitudinal patches at scutellum, a transverse fascia behind middle, and a small spot before apex, brown . . . . .  
. . . . . *C. pulchellus*, Hbst.

*Cionus woodi*, sp.n.

Rostrum black, reddish at apex, long, slightly curved, a little broader at apex, rugosely longitudinally punctured nearly to apex in both sexes, longer in ♀ than in ♂, furnished with sparse golden hairs after insertion of antennæ, which are slightly more abundant in ♂. Antennæ reddish, with darker club, inserted beyond the middle of rostrum, slightly nearer the apex in ♂. Head black, longitudinally punctured, clothed with sparse yellowish scale-like hairs. Eyes black, large, flat.

*Thorax* black, somewhat shining, closely and finely punctured, superficially entirely bare, but under the microscope it is seen to be sprinkled all over with very small flat roundish yellow scales. *Elytra* much broader than thorax, with well marked shoulders, which are reddish at apex; striæ with deep large round punctures; interstices with fine very close punctures, the 4th interstice with coarse irregular punctures on apical half, 6th interstice broadly dilated behind middle and with numerous coarse punctures on apical third, 8th interstice with coarse punctures on apical third; alternate interstices elevated and furnished with longitudinal deep black velvety patches of hairs, and alternate golden scale-like hairs; the sutural and apical circular spots, which are large and of the same size, are covered with the same deep black velvety hairs as those on the interstices. The general ground colour of the elytra is brown with a slight violet tinge. The *scutellum* is fringed with golden hairs, as are also the two circular spots, more especially at the base. *Legs* reddish, furnished with golden hairs; intermediate and posterior femora with very strong teeth. Underside of breast black, sprinkled with similar scales to those on thorax. *Abdomen* black, closely punctured, and furnished with sparse golden hairs. *Long*, 4.5-5mm. without rostrum. ♂ with rostrum 5mm., ♀ 6.2mm.

Described from a ♂ and ♀, taken by the Rev. Canon Theodore Wood on the shores of Lake Windermere.

#### DISTRIBUTION, ETC., OF THE BRITISH SPECIES OF *CIONUS*.

*Cionus scrophulariae*, L., occurs on *Scrophularia aquatica*, *S. nodosa*, and *Verbascum thapsus*. It is widely distributed in England, Scotland, and Ireland. I have taken it in the New Forest, and at Weybridge, etc., in June.

*Cionus tuberculosus*, Scop., in marshy places on *Scrophularia aquatica*, *S. nodosa*, and *Verbascum*. Fowler gives the following localities:—Hammersmith, Notting Hill, and Battersea Fields; Merton, Barnes, Ripley, Wimbledon, Lee, Greenwich, Cowley, Forest Hill; Hertford; Hastings district; Glanvilles Wootton; Swansea, Brethby Wood near Repton; Scotland "Dollar," Forth district. In the supplement we add Kingston-on-Thames; Newbury; Scotland, Loch Fochan, Argyllshire. I have only once taken this species, when it was not uncommon on *Scrophularia aquatica* at Kingston-on-Thames, June 19th, 1896.

*Cionus thapsus*, F. On *Scrophularia nodosa* and *Verbascum thapsus*. Decidedly rare. Fowler gives Mickleham, Portsdown, Glanvilles Wootton, and Llangollen. The supplement adds Streatley, Berks, and Framingham Pigot, Norfolk. I believe it to be more partial to the black Mullein *Verbascum nigrum*, on which plant I took it in numbers on August 22nd, 1906, when in company with P. Harwood at Streatley.

*Cionus longicollis*, Bris. var. *montanus*, Winkl. This sub-species has occurred at Portsdown Hill, Portsea; Harewood Forest; and Barton Mills. In the last locality it is very abundant on *Verbascum thapsus*. I have taken it there in May, September and October 1917 and 1920. I sowed seeds of the plant in my garden at Putney in 1917, some of which came up in 1920, and I introduced a number of the beetle on to them. It will be interesting to see if the insect will survive in its new home.

*Cionus hortulanus*, Marsh. On *Scrophularia nodosa* and *Verbascum thapsus*; widely distributed from Norfolk and the midland districts southwards. Langworth Wood, Lincoln, appears to be the most northern locality and it has not been found in Scotland. Ireland widely distributed. I have taken it in June, July and August in the New Forest; Hastings district; Richmond Park, etc.